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EXAMINER

WOO, ANDREW M

ART UNIT

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4173

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/597,993	Applicant(s) BERKVENS ET AL.	
	Examiner ANDREW WOO	Art Unit 4173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08/15/2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/12/2006</u> . | 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>NPL</u> . |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application has been examined. Claims 1 - 17 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 8 objected to because of the following informalities:
3. Claim 8 reads as "PHTTP". Examiner suggests that correction to be --PYHTTP--
Appropriate correction is required.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/12/2006. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims **1 - 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al(2002/0138622, hereinafter Dorenbosch) in view of RFC2694(hereinafter Srisuresh).

Regarding claim **1**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method of enabling starting of sessions from a first computational device (14) communicating via a first network (12) having a first addressing realm to a second computational device (18) on a second network (16) having a second addressing realm(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network), comprising the steps of: receiving at least one query (20) concerning the second device including at least a device name (server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device, which query has a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second network, (step 68)(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a query message has the device's user name and address), and looking up a second address (AY) as well as a service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and

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service name, (step 70)(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein binding the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and the service port number (PYHTTP) of the second device (18) in the second addressing realm, (step 76) and answering the query (20) of the first device (14) with at least one message (22) leaving the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein binding the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and the service port number (PYHTTP) of the second device (18) in the second addressing realm, (step 76)(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session) and answering the query (20) of the first device (14) with at least one message (22) leaving the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing

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between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to binding the addresses and port numbers and to combine and answering the query to one network to another with Dorenbosch in order to have binding addresses and port numbers and answering incoming queries(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **2**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and port numbers that associated with the query(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take

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the teachings of Srisuresh related to incoming queries and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a query that has an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **3**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and have a query that has a port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of answering the query comprises the steps of generating said message (42; 82) including the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing realm as a response to the query, (step 72), replacing the second address, and sending the message (22) with the replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm, (step 78). However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein the step of answering the query comprises the steps of generating said message (42; 82) including the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing realm as a response to the query, (step 72), replacing the second address, and sending the message (22) with the replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm, (step 78)(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to an incoming query and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to obtain an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh

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discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **4**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and wherein the query further comprises a specified service resolving port number (PDNS)(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Regarding claim **5**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 4 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose further comprising the step of translating the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with a name and service resolving server (80) of the second addressing realm, forwarding the query (82) with translated address and port number to the name and service resolving server, generating the response (84) to the query in the name and service resolving server as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and translating the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network. However, Srisuresh teaches further comprising the step of translating the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with a name and service resolving server (80) of

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the second addressing realm, forwarding the query (82) with translated address and port number to the name and service resolving server, generating the response (84) to the query in the name and service resolving server as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and translating the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it assigns multiple addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to assigning multiple addresses and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have multiple addresses on the network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it assigns multiple addresses).

Regarding claim **6**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose further including the step of receiving a first data packet of the session from the first device at the interface having the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm as destination address, translating the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and forwarding the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number. However, Srisuresh teaches further including the step of receiving a first data

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packet of the session from the first device at the interface having the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm as destination address, translating the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and forwarding the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to transferring packets within the realm and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to forward packets and have multiple addresses within the network(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses).

Regarding claim 7, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the method as set forth in claim 1 above and wherein the session port number of the first addressing realm is different than the service port number of the second addressing realm(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Regarding claim 8, Dorenbosch substantially discloses Interface device (10) for connection between a first network (12) having a first addressing realm and a second network (16) having a second addressing realm enabling starting of sessions from a first computational device (14) communicating with the interface device via the first network to a second computational device (18) in the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12,

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33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network), comprising: a first input (24) to be connected to the first network for receiving at least one query (20) concerning the second device, which query includes at least a device name (server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device and has a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a query message has the device's user name and address), a first output (22) for connection to the first network(Dorenbosch, para. 23, 28, 32, where Dorenbosch discloses that a connection onto a network and its output is a message containing an address and port number), a name and service resolving unit (40) arranged to look up a second address (AY) as well as a service port number (PHTTP)(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses port numbers), and an address and port translation table (38)(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name, a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the received first address (AG1) and a session port number of the first addressing realm (PGHTTP) to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) belonging the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as at least one answer to the query comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to

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the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses), a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the received first address (AG1) and a session port number of the first addressing realm (PGHTTP) to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) belonging the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session), and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as at least one answer to the query comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to having both public and private addresses, binding both the address and port numbers and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a system that can binding addresses and port numbers, answering incoming queries, and also having addresses to be on private and public addresses(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **9**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system of computational devices for connection to a first network (12) having a first addressing realm, via which first network a first computational device (14) can communicate with the system and comprising a second network (16) having a second addressing realm, said second network comprising: a second computational device (18)(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses a mobile device), and an interface device (10) provided between the first and second networks comprising: a first input (24) to be connected to the first network for receiving a query (20) concerning the second device, which query includes at least a device name (server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device and has a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network), a first output (26) for connection to the first network(Dorenbosch, para. 23, 28, 32, where Dorenbosch discloses that a

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connection onto a network and its output is a message containing an address and port number), and an address and port translation table (38)(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to a second address (PY) and a service port number (PYHTTP) belonging to the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table, and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as an answer to the query of the first device comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm, wherein the second network further comprises a name and service resolving unit (40; 80) arranged to look up the second address (AY) as well as the service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged for each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches of a control unit (32) arranged to: bind the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to a second address (PY) and a service port number (PYHTTP) belonging to the second device in the second addressing realm in the address and port translation table(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the

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address and ports from the session), and provide a message (22) leaving the second network as an answer to the query of the first device comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm, wherein the second network further comprises a name and service resolving unit (40; 80) arranged to look up the second address (AY) as well as the service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on the device name and the service name, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged for each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to having both public and private addresses, binding both the address and port numbers and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a system that can binding addresses and port numbers, answering incoming queries, and also having addresses to be on private and public addresses(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

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Regarding claim **10**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the session port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other. However, Srisuresh teaches of wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving two queries, one including the device name and one including the service name and the step of answering the query comprises answering with two messages, one including the first address and the other(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to incoming queries and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have a query that has an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **11**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and have a query that has a port number(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the name and service resolving unit when answering the query is arranged to generate said message (42; 84) including the

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second address and service port number of the second addressing realm as a response to the query and the control unit of the interface device is arranged to replace the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm in the response message with the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and send the message with the replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein the name and service resolving unit when answering the query is arranged to generate said message (42; 84) including the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm as a response to the query and the control unit of the interface device is arranged to replace the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm in the response message with the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and send the message with the replaced information to the first device from the second addressing realm(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to an incoming query and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to obtain an address(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that incoming queries obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Regarding claim **12**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the name and service resolving unit (40) is provided in the

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interface device(Dorenbosch, para. 2, 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that the address can unambiguously resolve itself at any time).

Regarding claim **13**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the name and service resolving unit (80) is provided in a name and service resolving server in the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 2, 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that the address on a public network can unambiguously resolve itself at any time).

Regarding claim **14**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 13 above and port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose wherein the query further comprises a service resolving port number (PDNS) and the control unit (32) is further arranged to translate the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with the name and service resolving server of the second addressing realm, forward the query with translated address and service resolving port number (82) to the name and service resolving server, the name and service resolving server is further arranged to generate the response (84) to the query as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and the control unit is finally arranged to translate the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein

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the query further comprises a service resolving port number (PDNS) and the control unit (32) is further arranged to translate the first address and the service resolving port number to a third address (AS) and service resolving port number (PDNS) of the second addressing realm associated with the name and service resolving server of the second addressing realm, forward the query with translated address and service resolving port number (82) to the name and service resolving server, the name and service resolving server is further arranged to generate the response (84) to the query as a message with the third address and service resolving port number as source address, and the control unit is finally arranged to translate the third address and service resolving port number of the second addressing realm to the first address and service resolving port number of the first addressing realm before the response leaves the second network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it assigns multiple addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to assigning multiple addresses and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to have multiple addresses on the network(Srisuresh, sec. 2.2, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that it assigns multiple addresses).

Regarding claim **15**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 1 above, port numbers(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device), and a port translation table(Dorenbosch, para. 34, where Dorenbosch discloses a database that keeps the user name and the long lived IP address from the private address space). Dorenbosch

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does not specifically disclose wherein the first input of the interface device is further arranged to receive a first data packet of the session from the first device having the first address (AG1) and session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm as destination address, wherein the address and port translating table (38) is arranged to translate the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and the control unit is arranged to forward the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number. However, Srisuresh teaches wherein the first input of the interface device is further arranged to receive a first data packet of the session from the first device having the first address (AG1) and session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm as destination address, wherein the address and port translating table (38) is arranged to translate the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm to the second address and service port number of the second addressing realm and the control unit is arranged to forward the packet to the second device in the second addressing realm using this latter address and service port number (Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to transferring packets within the realm and to combine with Dorenbosch in order to forward packets and have multiple addresses within the network (Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where

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Srisuresh discloses a packet being transferred within the realm and having temporary addresses).

Regarding claim **16**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the system as set forth in claim 9 above and wherein the session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm is different than the service port number (PYHTTP) of the second addressing realm(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device).

Regarding claim **17**, Dorenbosch substantially discloses the computer program product (86) to be used on an interface device (10) between a first network (12) having a first addressing realm and a second network (16) having a second addressing realm, wherein a first computational device (14) can communicate with the interface device via the first network and the second network comprises a second computational device (18)(Dorenbosch, para. 4, 12, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that services that has multiple networks both private and public, and devices that has access to a network), said computer program product having: computer program code, to make the interface device execute, when said program code is loaded in the interface device: upon reception of at least one query (20) from the first computational device concerning the second computational device, which query includes a device name (server) and a service name (http) associated with the second device and has a first destination address (AG1) of the first addressing realm associated with the second network(Dorenbosch, para. 33, where Dorenbosch discloses that a query message has the device's user name and address), and looking up a second address (AY) as well as

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a service port number (PYHTTP) associated with a service of the second device in the second addressing realm based on at least the device name and service name(Dorenbosch, para. 32, 33, where Dorenbosch discloses identifying addresses and port numbers of the device). Dorenbosch does not specifically disclose of binding the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second device in the second addressing realm(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session), and answering the query with at least one message (22) leaving the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device, where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks. However, Srisuresh teaches of binding the first address (AG1) and a session port number (PGHTTP) of the first addressing realm to the second address (AY) and service port number (PYHTTP) of the second device in the second addressing realm, and answering the query with at least one message (22) leaving the second network comprising the first address and the session port number of the first addressing realm to the first device, such that a session can be started from the first device to the second device, where the first address and session port number of the first addressing realm and the second address and the service port number of the second addressing realm

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are exchanged with each other in the headers of packets of the session when passing between the two networks(Srisuresh, sec. 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to take the teachings of Srisuresh related to binding the addresses and port numbers and to combine and answering the query to one network to another with Dorenbosch in order to have binding addresses and port numbers and answering incoming queries(Srisuresh, sec. 3, 3.1, 3.2, where Srisuresh discloses that the binding of the address and ports from the session, and queries that are incoming obtains an address and also that in both the public and private addresses).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

MeLampy et al. and Nozaki are cited to show that of providing communication within the network can be considered.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW WOO whose telephone number is (571)270-7521. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30am-5pm, Alternating Fridays off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jinhee Lee can be reached on (571)272-1977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Jinhee J Lee/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 4173

/A.W./